

Practice 1:**Although/ even though/ though + Clause (S + V)****Despite/ In spite of + noun/ noun phrase**

Ex: Despite his old age, he runs every morning.

→ Although he is old, he runs every morning.

1. Although we tried very hard, we failed.

In spite of trying very hard, we failed.

2. Although he was very tired, he kept on working.

Despite being very tired, he kept on working.

3. Despite having several broken bones, John was able to compete in the race.

John was able to compete in the race even though he had several broken bones.

4. Although it rained heavily, my father went to work.

Despite the heavy rain, my father went to work.

5. In spite of admiring Shakespeare's comedies, I cannot agree that they are any superior to his tragedies.

Although I admire Shakespeare's comedies, I cannot agree that they are any superior to his tragedies.

Practice 2: COMPARISON

Ex: Mai is the most beautiful girl in her school.

→ Nobody is as beautiful as Mai in her class.

1. My brother is shorter than all the other boys in his class.

My brother is the shortest boy in his class.

2. They don't speak English as fluently as we do.

We speak more fluently than them (they do).

3. He doesn't run as fast as his brother.

His brother runs faster than him (he does).

4. The film I saw last week was better than this one.

This film is worse than the film I saw last week.

5. The ring I bought was more expensive than the other in the shop.

I bought the most expensive ring in the shop.

Practice 3:**Adj + enough to inf****So + adj/adv + that****Such + (a/an) adj + noun + that**

Ex: It was such a cold day that we stayed indoors.

→ The day was so cold that we stayed indoors.

1. He is rich enough to buy whatever he wants.

He is so rich that he buys whatever he wants.

2. Richard was so tall he could change light bulbs in some rooms without having to stand on a chair.

Richard was tall enough to change light bulbs in some rooms without having to stand on a chair.

3. It was such a boring film that we left before the end.

The film was so boring that we left before the end.

4. The question was so difficult that no one could answer it.

It was such a difficult question that no one could answer it.

5. She isn't very intelligent so she can't do that exercise.

She isn't intelligent enough to do that exercise.

Practice 4:**It + be + adj + to infinitive****To infinitive/ gerund + be + adj**

Ex: He thinks speaking English is difficult.

→ He thinks it is difficult to speak English.

1. It's important to be there on time.

To be there on time is important.

2. It's difficult to understand what she's talking about.

To understand what she's talking about is difficult.

3. It is very relaxing to spend a day in the country.

To spend a day in the country is very relaxing.

4. It must be hard to live on your salary.

Living on your salary must be hard. (must be = is)

5. Sitting here with you is so nice.

It is so nice to sit here with you.

Practice 5: AGO / SINCE / FOR

SIMPLE PAST	HTHT OR	HTHT TD
5 days ago 2 weeks ago 6 years ago	Since 1999 Since I was a child	For 5 years For a long time For ages

Ex: Naomi began studying Korean 5 years ago.

→ Naomi has been studying (has studies) Korean for 5 years.

The last time I played football was in 2010.

→ I haven't played football since 2010.

1. She last saw him when she was ten.

She hasn't seen him since she was ten.

2. Tom began to study English a year ago.

Tom has been studying English for a year.

3. They haven't written email for two months.

They last wrote email two months ago.

4. The last time we were here was in 1980.

We haven't been here since 1980.

5. The last time Jack went swimming was in 2012.

Jack hasn't gone swimming since 2012.

Practice 6:

Should Ought to + Bare infinitive Had better	Should not Ought not to + Bare infinitive Had better not
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Ex: I have an interview tomorrow, so I ought to leave soon, ' Michael said.

→ I have an interview tomorrow, so I had better leave soon, ' Michael said.

1. If you are not well, you ought to ask Ann to go instead.

You'd better ask Ann to go instead if you are not well.

2. It's cold outside, so you should wear a warm coat.

It's cold outside, so you'd better wear a warm coat.

3. As you are feeling ill, you shouldn't go to work.

As you are feeling ill, you had better not go to work.

4. Kid, you should leave now, or you will miss the school bus.

Kid, you'd **better leave now, or you will miss the school bus.**

5. You will need a high school education for any good job, so you shouldn't quit high school.

You will **need a high school education for any good job, so you'd better not quit high school.**

Practice 7:

If I were you

You had better

Advise you to infinitive

Ex: If I were you, I would go and speak to your boss.

→ I advise you to go and speak to your boss.

1. I advise you to go now or you'll be late.

You'd **better go now or you'll be late.**

2. I advise you not to go to work today.

You'd **better not go to work today.**

3. You had better begin by introducing yourself.

I advise **you to begin by introducing yourself.**

4. If I were you, I would forget about buying a new house.

I advise **you to forget about buying a new house.**

5. You'd better take a complete rest.

I advise **you to take a complete rest.**

Practice 8:

Such + (a/an) adj + noun + that

So + adj/adv + that

Adj/adv + enough

Too + adj/adv (for) + to

Ex: This song is simple enough for all of us to sing

→ This song is so simple that all of us can sing it.

→ It is such a simple song that all of us can sing it.

Ex: It was such hot tea that I couldn't drink it.

→ The tea was so hot that I couldn't drink it.

→It was such hot tea that I couldn't drink it.

→The tea was too hot for me to drink.

1. The weather was so cold that the children could not swim in it.

The water too cold for the children to swim in it.

2. They didn't arrive early enough to see the 1st half of the match.

They arrived too late to see the first half of the match.

3. He was so tired that he couldn't stay awake until the end of the film.

He was too tired to stay awake until the end of the film.

4. The runner was so exhausted that he couldn't complete the last lap of the race.

The runner was too exhausted to complete the last lap of the race.

5. Peter is too young to see the horror film.

Peter is not old enough to see the horror film.

6. The problem is too difficult for her to solve.

It is such a difficult problem that her can't solve it.

7. He speaks too fast to be understood.

He speaks so fast that he cannot be understood.

8. The house isn't big enough for us to live in.

The house is too small for us to live in.

9. The meat was so rotten that it had to be thrown away.

It was such rotten meat that it had to be thrown away.

10. She is such a good tennis that she wins all her matches.

She plays tennis so well that she wins all her matches.

Practice 9: IF – CLAUSE

Ex: She isn't tall; that why she can't reach that shelf.

→If she were taller, she could reach that shelf.

Ex: I have to get home before nine. Otherwise my father will be angry with me.

→My father will be angry with me if I don't get home before nine.

Ex: I didn't understand what he was saying because I hadn't read his book.

→If I had read his book I would have understood what he was saying.

1. My brother didn't buy that car because he didn't have enough money.
→ If my brother **had had enough money, he would have bought that car.**
2. People don't understand him because he doesn't speak clearly.
→ If he spoke **clearly, people would understand him.**
3. He smokes too much; perhaps that's why he can't get rid of his cough.
→ If he **didn't smoke too much, he could get rid of his cough.**
4. I live near my office, so I don't spend much time travelling to work.
→ If I **didn't live near my office, I would spend a lot of time travelling to work.**
5. You didn't tell me we had run out of bread, so I didn't buy any.
→ If you had **told me we had run out of bread, I would have bought some.**

Practice 10: IF – UNLESS

Ex: Unless he phones her immediately, he won't get any information.
→ If he doesn't phone her immediately, he won't get any information.

1. If you don't go on a diet you won't lose weight.
Unless you go **on a diet you won't lose weight.**
2. If there isn't anything in the fridge, I'll go to the shop.
Unless there's **anything in the fridge, I'll go to the shop.**
3. If you keep adding salt, you'll spoil the dinner.
Unless you stop **keep adding salt, you'll spoil the dinner.**
4. Unless it rains soon, a lot of our crops will be lost.
If it **doesn't rain soon, a lot of our crops will be lost.**
5. If you don't leave immediately, I will call a policeman.
Unless **you leave immediately, I will call a policeman.**

Practice 11: WISH + NOUN CLAUSES

Ex: Diana didn't apply for the job in the library and regrets it now.
→ Diana wishes she **had applied for the job in the library.**

1. I'm sorry we can't find a taxi.
We wish **we could find a taxi.**

2. I didn't know that she was ill.

I wish I **had known that she was ill**.

3. He is sorry that he hasn't done his homework.

He wishes he **had done his homework**.

4. It rained a lot when we were in England.

I wish **It had not rain a lot when we were in England**.

5. What a pity I don't know the answer to this question.

I wish I **knew the answer to this question**.

Practice 12: ACTIVE – PASSIVE

Ex: Someone carried my luggage to the train station.

→My luggage **was carried to the train station.**

1. We clean the garage every day.

The garage **is cleaned by us every day**.

2. The police arrested two hundred people.

Two hundred people **were arrested by the police**.

3. They have cancelled the meeting.

The meeting **has been cancelled**.

4. The secretary has just finished the report.

The report **has been just finished by the secretary**.

5. The journalists were given an interesting interview by the Prime Minister.

The Prim Minister **gave an interesting interview to the journalist**.

The Prim Minister **gave the journalist an interesting interview**.

Practice 13: CAUSATIVE

To have someone do something.

To get someone to do something.

To have/ to get something done.

She has the hairdresser **do her hair every month**.

She has her hair **done every month**.

1. We ask someone to check the accounts every month.

We have the **accounts checked every month**.

2. I had someone dry-clean my coat a week ago.

I had **my coat dry-cleaned a week ago**.

3. An engineer repaired my computer a week ago.

I got an **engineer to repair computer a week ago**.

4. I'm going to have the barber cut my hair tomorrow.

I'm going to **have my hair cut tomorrow**.

5. We'll probably have someone paint our house next month.

We'll probably get our **house painted next month**.

Practice 14:

Because = as = since + S + V

**Because of / Due to + noun phrase
+ V-ing**

Because she behaves well, everybody loves her.

Because of her good behavior, everybody loves her.

1. As he has behaved badly, he must be punished.

Due to his **bad behavior, he must be punished**.

2. Because the weather is hot, we are going swimming.

Because of **the hot weather, we are going swimming**.

3. I can't do my work because I'm ill.

Because of **my illness, I can't do the work**.

4. The car crashed because the driver was careless.

Because of the **driver carelessness, the car crashed**.

5. Because of her poor performance, she was eliminated.

She was eliminated because **she performed poorly**.

She was eliminated because **her performance was poor**.

Practice 15: IT TAKES...

Spent + time phrase + V-ing

It took (take) someone + time phrase + to infinitive

Ex: I spent three weeks reading War and Peace.

→ It **took** me three weeks **to read** War and Peace.

Ex: It **took** her a long time **to decide** what to eat.

→ She spent a long time deciding what to eat.

1. I walked to school in 15 minutes.

It took me 15 minutes to walk to school.

2. The flight to Hanoi lasts an hour and half.

It takes an hour and half to fly to Hanoi.

3. It took them 5 months to build the house.

They spent 5 months building the house.

4. I can get to school in 20 minutes.

It takes me 20 minutes to get to school.

5. When Mary wanted a new car, she had to save up for a year.

It took Mary a year to save up when she wanted a new car.

Practise 16: IT IS...SINCE + CLAUSE

It's + time phrase ...since + clause

Ex: I haven't seen her for three weeks.

→ It's three weeks since I (last) saw her.

1. Nam hasn't been to Ha Noi for 2 year.

It is 2 years since Nam was to Ha Noi.

2. I haven't had a holiday for two years.

It is 2 years since I had a holiday.

3. They haven't visited us for ages.

It is many years since they visited us.

4. We have known each other for 6 months.

It is 6 months since we knew each other.

5. John hasn't had his car repaired for over six months.

It is over six months since John had his car repaired.

Practice 17: THE MORE...THE MORE

As it is hotter, I feel more miserable
→The hotter it is, the more miserable I feel.

1. You leave sooner. You will arrive at your destination earlier.

The sooner **you leave, the earlier you will arrive at your destination.**

2. As TV programmers become more popular, they seem to get worse.

The more **popular TV programmers become, the worse they seem.**

3. If we sit near to the stage, we can see clearly.

The nearer to **the stage we sit, the more clearly we can see.**

4. That worker works better when he does not have enough time.

The less **time that worker has, the better he works.**

5. As he grows older, he becomes increasingly cheerful.

The older **he grows, the more cheerful he becomes.**

Practice 18: SUGGEST + NOUN CLAUSE

Ex: Why don't you buy them the picture as a wedding present, Sarah?
Robin suggested that Sarah (should) buy the picture as a wedding present.

1. Why don't you apply for the job, Ann? Said Sue.

Sue suggested **that Ann should apply for the job.**

2. Why don't you put an advertisement in the local paper? they said to me.

They suggested **that I should put an advertisement in the local paper.**

3. Why don't you go to Paris to study French? Mary ask Peter.

Mary suggested **that Peter should go to Paris to study French.**

4. The doctor said, why don't you stop smoking?

The doctor suggested **that I should stop smoking.**

5. The teacher said, why don't you take the prerequisites before registering for this course?

The teacher suggested **that I should take the prerequisites before registering for this course.**

Practice 19: LET'S + VERB – WHY DON'T WE ...?

Let's...= let us...

1. Let's try that new pizza place.

Why don't we try that new pizza place?

2. Let's share the cost of accommodation.

Why don't we share the cost of accommodation?

3. Let's get together next Sunday.

Why don't we get together next Sunday?

4. Let's plan to meet when we both have free time.

Why don't we plan to meet when we both have free time?

5. Let's stay in this evening.

Why don't we stay in this evening?

Practice 20A: DIRECT SPEECH – INDIRECT SPEECH

1. She said, "Are you hungry, Tom?"

She asked Tom if/whether he was hungry.

2. Tom said, "Can you remember where you put the dictionary, Mary?"

Tom asked Mary if/whether she could remember where she put the dictionary.

3. My brother said to her, "Did you see George at the football match?"

My brother asked her if/whether she had seen George at the football match.

4. She said, "Didn't they all do the exercise correctly?"

She wondered if/whether they hadn't done all the exercise correctly.

5. She said to me, "Will you go with me?"

She asked me if/whether I would go with her.

Practice 20B: DIRECT SPEECH – INDIRECT SPEECH

1. "Where did you buy your shoes, Sally?" asked Gail.

Gail asked Sally where she had bought her shoes.

2. "Why don't you close the door, John?" said Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. Clark asked John why he didn't close the door.

3. Tom asked me "What is her name?"

Tom asked me what her name was.

4. He said, "Why do they go to Paris so often?"

He asked why they went to Paris so often.

5. I said to my brother, "How much did you pay for these over ripe tomatoes?"

I asked my brother how much he had paid for these over ripe tomatoes.

Practice 20C: DIRECT SPEECH – INDIRECT SPEECH

1. He said to the stewardess, "please bring me some hot drink."

He requested the stewardess to bring him some hot drink.

2. "Don't swim too far out", she warned him.

She warned not to swim too far out.

3. The officer gave the order: "Fire!"

The officer ordered to fire.

4. The teacher said to his student, "Don't be late tomorrow."

The teacher told his student not to be late the following day.

5. The officer said to the soldier, "Present arms!"

The officer ordered the soldier to present arms.

67. The less time my assistant has, the better he works.

69. Men do not drive as carefully as women.

70. She asked me if had studied English for a long time.

66. In spite of suffering from amnesia, the man could speak several languages.

67. It took the machine two hours to repair.

69. It was such an important goal that he could never forget it.

70. He suggested that I give up smoking.